

CUBAN CRISIS GRAVE ON EVE OF ELECTION

U. S. Government May Have to Intervene to Secure Free Choice for President.

SHOTS FIRED IN HAVANA

Wounded Numbered Forty After Street Battle Between Conservatives and Liberals—Women Among Injured.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The serious situation in Cuba, as demonstrated by last night's riot in Havana, is exciting the grave solicitude of the United States government. Reports indicate that there are good grounds for the apprehension that has existed for some time among officials here that the approaching election period in Cuba would be a critical test of the stability of the island republic.

Between now and next Friday—election day—many political meetings are to be held throughout the island, with every indication that there will be stormy clashes between the two great parties, like the one at Havana last night. Even if the Gomez government is able to handle these pre-election riots, officials fear that the defeated party will not abide by the result, but will break out in open revolution.

The conservative leaders, it is reported, have already given warning of such an intention, basing their threat upon the allegation that President Gomez has been favoring the Liberal party, of which he is a representative, although Zayas himself professes to distrust President Gomez, with whom he has had a bitter personal quarrel. More or less disorder is likely to occur on election day, affording opportunity for a declaration of fraud, and, on the whole, all the elements seem to be present that are required to start a revolution.

Asserts President's Impartiality.

In the opinion of the Cuban Minister, Señor Rivero, there is no foundation for the reports that President Gomez is seeking to resign his office at this critical moment, and he is positive that the President will maintain an attitude of strict impartiality. The minister himself has been in conference with the State Department officials here in regard to the situation, which he confidently believes is within the control of President Gomez's government.

Meanwhile the General Staff of the army has available a workable project for the dispatch to Cuba of a sufficient force—probably about fifteen thousand men—to take charge of the island if conditions should arise corresponding to those prevailing when the Palma administration collapsed, making it necessary for the United States to carry out its treaty obligations.

As the regular army organizations lack the mobility of the marines, it is possible that these sea warriors would be called upon to initiate intervention and hold possession of Havana and perhaps one or two other of the larger ports until the regular army contingent could be landed on the island.

It happens that the situation in Nicaragua has quieted down so that it is now possible to withdraw most of the large force of marines and blue-jackets under Rear Admiral Southerland, and this force probably would be relied upon for Cuban service in an emergency, being only about three days distant from the island.

Havana, Oct. 25.—A brisk battle between Conservatives and Liberals, during which several hundred shots were fired and a number of people killed and wounded, broke out after midnight in Central Park, in the heart of the city, at the close of an immense outdoor meeting of supporters of Vice-President Alfredo Zayas, who is a candidate for the Presidency.

The meeting had proceeded peacefully until the last speaker ascended the platform, when a number of shots were fired, apparently by a group of Conservatives gathered in front of a hotel.

Instantly the crowd began to disperse, and the fusillade became general, extending across the park and down the Prado. For ten minutes the firing was so hot as to resemble the battle of machine guns. Strong forces of mounted police and cavalry charged repeatedly with drawn sabres and firing revolvers. The mob returned the fire from the windows and porches of the houses.

American Club Hit.

A crowd of adherents of Zayas halted in front of the Asbert Club, firing volleys at the windows, which were returned from the balconies of the club by the supporters of General Asbert, the Conservative candidate for the governorship of Havana. Here occurred the hottest fighting. Several policemen's horses were shot under them. A number of shots struck the American Club, opposite the Asbert Club.

Reinforcements of police, rural guards and soldiers arrived and the mob, which was then composed of adherents of both parties, was driven from the park and gradually dispersed. Afterward the park was occupied by a strong force of cavalry for the remainder of the night.

The total of the wounded, including two women, was about forty, of whom several were fatally hurt. The fronts of the hotels and cafes facing the park are riddled with bullet holes.

The city is quiet to-day, but strong detachments of police and rural guards are on duty. Political excitement runs high, the two factions mutually accusing each other of beginning the riot, and both threatening to renew hostilities. The partisan newspapers are indulging in furious recriminations and threats and both sides are declaring it to be their determination to appeal to force if their rights are not protected. Each side is alleging that favoritism is being shown their opponents by the government.

At a conference this afternoon in the department of the interior at which representatives of the Conservatives and Liberals were present, charges were made that Chief of Police Arzuffe actively assisted the Zayasists last night. Colonel Orestes Ferrara, speaker of the House of Representatives, is reported to have told President Gomez that unless the government gives immediate guarantees of the absolute impartiality of the police and rural guards all hope of holding the presidential election must be abandoned.

ADRIANOPLE SAID TO BE IN FLAMES

Continued from first page.

Into the action to protect the retreat of the infantry the losses of the Turks would have been much heavier than they actually were.

It is thought that the fall of Adrianople is imminent. Turkish prisoners complain of great hardships suffered during the campaign. They declare that the troops have been supplied with very little food and that there is a general lack of discipline in the ranks.

Intrenched Near Adrianople.

An official report says the Bulgarians are now entrenched within three to five miles of Adrianople. During a sortie they lost, by their own account, two batteries of guns and eighteen cases of ammunition. The army is still advancing in the Rastor district, near Nicoskop, and an important position in the South Rhodope mountains is reported to have been taken by a Bulgarian force.

A Turkish cruiser of the Hamid class was seen on Thursday off Varna, but it retired without firing a gun.

One war correspondent with the Bulgarian army says: "The only fighting hitherto seen by us is a daily battle of seventy correspondents struggling to be first to get their messages via the censor and then to get them accepted by the telegraph clerk. There is a single little window through which you interview him, and I spent four hours on Thursday awaiting my turn."

Celebration in Sofia.

To celebrate the first distinctive victory of the Bulgarian arms a great Te Deum was held in the Sofia Cathedral yesterday. A full company of royal guards in their field kits, with gray overcoats, marched through the streets and formed a guard of honor at the principal entrance to the cathedral. Headquarters staff was present, and all the foreign attaches, including Major Miles, son of General Miles, who commanded the American forces in the Spanish war, attended by invitation. The bishop and priests, in brilliant multicolored vestments, were ranged in the centre of the nave.

King Ferdinand, wearing the undress uniform of the guards, stood in front of the royal throne, with two princes in similar uniform on either side of him. All three conformed strictly to the Orthodox ritual, although the King and his second son are Catholics. The bishop delivered an address on the great victory, which he said appeared to show that God was favoring the Bulgarians in their effort to liberate the Christian populations from the Turk, now at last undertaken after long hesitation. At the end of the service the King and the two princes kissed the golden cross and the bishop's hand and drove away in automobiles, amid the respectful silence of great crowds.

It seemed an occasion for cheers, but the Bulgarians are a singularly silent and undemonstrative people always, and there are many Bulgarian dead. Large numbers of recruits between nineteen and twenty years old are now coming in from their country homes to join the colors. They arrive decked with flowers. This class of recruit was called up only two days ago, a bugler and drummer going round all the villages and summoning the youths to the war. The number of these young patriots who responded to their country's call is expected to reach about 50,000. They will be employed in keeping communications and in other similar work.

Battle in the Moonlight.

A great battle, which has been raging around Kumanovo since Monday, was decided in favor of the Servians only on Thursday, after a final fierce hand to hand encounter. The Servian force was under the command of the Crown Prince. The Turkish force, consisting of both regulars and irregulars estimated to number some 25,000, were when the operations began posted in a good position on heights to the northwest of the town.

When the two forces came into touch with each other, the Turks tried to entice the Servians into a dangerous position toward Kumanovo, but the ruse failed. The Servian commander executed a wide flanking movement and drove the Turks, resisting with the utmost determination, to a point south-east of the town. This movement completed, there was a lull in the struggle till late on Wednesday night, when the Turks took the initiative, and in the clear moonlight delivered a furious attack on the Servian positions. The battle, fought with the utmost stubbornness on both sides, lasted till dawn when the Turkish onslaught was repulsed.

Following up his success, the Servian commander moved in force against the new positions taken up by the enemy. The Turkish commander had fallen back on a spot known as Red Rock famous as the scene, during the Middle Ages, of one of the most sanguinary encounters between Christian and Moslem known in the history of this troubled land.

At Hand-Grips with Daggers.

The struggle here was of a character which probably will never again be seen in modern warfare. Hand-to-hand encounters were the order of the day. The fighting was most ferocious. Combatants were at close grips, so close that rifle and bayonet were discarded and knives and daggers drawn, and over every inch of ground men grappled with each other and slashed and cut with deadly effect. At last the position, nearly four miles in length, was carried by a final rush at the point of the bayonet. The losses on the Turkish side were terribly severe, one estimate putting them at five thousand men. Red Rock has thus earned its name a second time.

The victorious Servians swept on, clearing the Turks headlong out of the second position with bullet and bayonet, and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon

WHERE THE GREEKS SURROUND TURKISH ARMY.

Map showing lines of the Greek army, which has hemmed in twenty-two thousand Turkish soldiers north of Serbia between the mountains of the Olympus range and the River Bistritza, the fords to which are guarded by Greek soldiers. The Turkish army's position is indicated by a series of circles, the Greek lines being shown by thick dashes.



the Turks were in full retreat, leaving great quantities of provisions and ammunition and eighteen guns in the hands of the victors.

The Crown Prince behaved with superb gallantry, encouraging the men in the ranks, while bullets were falling around him like rain. Prince Alexis, a cousin of King Peter, also took an active part in the fighting. In company with the eighteen-year-old son of the Serbian Premier, Pashkevich.

One of the officers on the Turkish side picked up wounded proved to be a German.

The victory has been received with great rejoicing throughout Serbia.

The Montenegrin Position.

The Montenegrins appear to be on the point of winning the great prize of Scutari. The Turkish position at Chiorka has been captured by Montenegrin forces. This important position commands Tarabosh, the Turkish fort guarding Scutari, which for days past has been subjected to heavy bombardment by Montenegrin artillery.

The fort was attacked from several positions and from Chiorka, which is one of the isolated heights close to Tarabosh. The fire from the Turkish guns is said to have been wild and erratic, and from one of the principal positions on Tarabosh, supposed to be armed with long range artillery, no reply was made to the Montenegrin bombardment.

Under cover of the darkness the Montenegrins made a daring dash up the heights, but met with a relentless fire from the forts. The Montenegrins fell back, only to renew the attack later in the night. This time they were more successful, and occupied some of the chief points in the Tarabosh fortifications.

Sure Scutari Will Fall.

The Turks retired into the town when daylight broke, and the Montenegrins at once turned the Turkish guns on Scutari, firing several shots. They were confident they had now the town at their mercy, and were anxious to avoid useless bloodshed. An emissary was sent to demand the surrender of the town, and the news of this mission is now anxiously awaited.

Winter is rapidly approaching, and the mountain tops visible from Cetinje are already coated with snow. Heavy rain is falling on the plains, making the movement of the troops and of supplies extremely difficult.

The troops have now been engaged in the attack on Scutari for more than a week, experiencing great hardships.

The European consuls still remain at Scutari, and, as nearly all able-bodied men in the town are enrolled in the Turkish army and the town is practically empty of troops, the position of foreigners is one of some peril and gives rise to anxiety.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Burgas, the Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, says the Turkish fleet is blockading the bay.

Reports are current here of serious trouble in Crete. The Greek government has announced the appointment of former Premier Stephen Dragoumis as governor general of the island, which is in defiance of the arrangement of the European powers. He is said to have arrived in Crete to take up his appointment.

Censored telegrams received to-day from Crete refer to a naval demonstration by the warships of the powers, which is said to have been ineffective, and the warships have since withdrawn.

MINOR TURKISH REVERSES

Guns Lost at Yuruk, Cartridges and Stores at Kirdchali.

Sofia, Oct. 25.—The situation before Adrianople is unchanged. In the fighting at Yuruk the Turks are reported to have lost about three hundred men killed and five hundred taken prisoners, and in addition had taken from them three quick firing guns and twelve ammunition wagons.

At Kirdchali, forty miles west of Mustapha Pacha, the Bulgarians seized a depot containing one million cartridges, forty cases of shells and large stores of food.

In the Razlog district the Bulgarians are masters of the upper reaches of the Mesta River. In this district, near Mahomia, a Turkish infantry regiment has been annihilated and a battalion of Turkish regulars and irregulars is

the city to-day from three sides. Crown Prince Danilo and his staff at one time were in great danger, a shell bursting a few yards from them. The population of Scutari is in a state of panic, and white flags are flying from a number of houses.

At Tarabash the Montenegrins occupied the highest point of the neighboring mountain, and General Martinovich called upon the Turks to surrender and prevent further useless bloodshed. The occupation of the town was effected after a bombardment of the fortress by all the Montenegrin guns. The Turks replied with twenty-two guns, but those on the highest points were silenced after two hours' firing. The fall of night interrupted further artillery action, but the infantry made several night attacks, and as a result of their efforts the Turks evacuated the upper fort and the Montenegrins occupied it.

BIG ARMY HEMMED IN

Greeks Hold 22,000 Turks Between River and Mountain.

Athens, Oct. 25.—Crown Prince Constantine of Greece formally entered the Turkish city of Serdije, or Serbia, on Thursday. The capture of the town is regarded here as the conclusion of the first and most serious stage of the war. The position of Serbia, the possession of which gives free access to Macedonia, was taken after a combined attack by three columns of Greek troops, who compelled the Turks to retire in disorder.

This victory, as well as the result of the battle in the Pass of Sarandoporo, which lasted eleven hours, is attributed largely to the rapidity of the movements of the Greek infantry and cavalry and the precision of the Greek long range guns.

The Crown Prince has been warmly congratulated on the success of his tactics. His presence in the fighting line aroused the enthusiasm of the troops.

A Turkish army of 22,000 men, commanded by Riza Bey, is faced with the alternative of unconditional surrender or useless slaughter near Serbia. The Turkish troops are hedged in on the east by high cliffs and on the west by the torrents of the River Bistritza, the fords of which are held by Greek mountaineers. On the south and southwest is the Greek army, flushed with victory.

After their defeat on Wednesday the Turks threw away their rifles, great coats and everything likely to impede their flight. Riza Bey and his officers vainly tried to rally their troops and to save the artillery. Their surrender can only be a matter of a few hours.

SERVIANS PRESS PURSUIT

Pristina and Kumanova Occupied After Hard Fighting.

Belgrade, Oct. 25.—Telegrams received here from Pristina, ten miles west of the Servian frontier, which was captured on Wednesday by the Servians, say that the Mahometan Arnauts and Turkish troops are retiring southward, followed by the Servians, who are pressing their pursuit without intermission.

The entrance to the town of Pristina by the Servian advance guard was preceded by desperate fighting at Teresh Pass and the positions around the town. The inhabitants greeted the victorious Servians with enthusiasm. When the Servian commander and his staff arrived they were received by the authorities and the clergy of Pristina. Replying to an address, the commander said he had brought liberty to all sects and nationalities and guaranteed the safety of life and property of the population.

Many of the Arnauts gave up their arms and ammunition, but others of their sect, who are hiding in cellars, occasionally fire shots at the soldiers. The Servians found in Pristina large quantities of war materials.

The news of the fall of Kirk-Kiliseh was received here with great public rejoicing.

A dispatch from Vranja, on the frontier, declares that the Servians now hold an important position between Kumanova and Uskub and that the Turkish army is falling back on Uskub. It is supposed here that the Turks are retiring on account of the advance of the allied Servian and Bulgarian armies from Egri Palanka, under the command of General Stephanovich.

In the victory over the Turks at Kumanova the Turks, it is stated, lost five thousand men, twelve guns and an enormous amount of ammunition. The fighting is reported to have been of the most desperate character. The Turks are said to have had 25,000 men engaged, and the fighting continued for three days, with only short intervals, when darkness prevented the working of the guns.

The Crown Prince of Serbia was in charge of the artillery during the battle.

FOR EARLY INTERVENTION

Europe Will Speak After First Decisive Battle.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—The Foreign Office here expects that intervention by the powers will follow the first decisive battle in the Balkans. Germany is fully prepared to co-operate with the other powers with this end in view. She believes Austria also will join in the movement for intervention, and has hopes that Russia will do likewise, arguing that Russia's interests are against having Turkey too badly weakened.

The fall of Kirk-Kiliseh is not a decisive battle, according to the view taken by the Foreign Office.

SEQUEL TO ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE

Woman Who Tried to Take Her Life Afterward Did Not Succeed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The attempted suicide of the woman friend of Rear Admiral Chagin was not successful, as the admiral's death she drove to his flat, where she was refused admittance.

She then tried to drink acetic acid from a bottle she had brought with her, but the housekeeper knocked it out of her hand, and she only slightly burned her mouth. She then tried to cut her throat with the broken bottle, but inflicted only a slight wound.

TROOPS FOR MANCHURIA

China Plans to Equal Russo-Japanese Force.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Peking, Oct. 25.—The Chinese are planning to increase their forces in Manchuria so as to make them equal numerically to the combined Russian and Japanese forces in the Manchurian railway zone. The Chinese troops in the Tai-Tai-har district number 15,000, and barracks are being constructed at Hal-Lung-cheng, in Southern Manchuria, for 20,000 men.

The main outer gate to the inclosure containing the Forbidden City, which formerly bore a tablet inscribed to the great Ching dynasty, was renamed the "Republican Gate" on the anniversary of the revolution and the inscription changed. The Board of the Interior announces that this gate and the other inclosure of the Forbidden City soon will be opened to the public, thus greatly facilitating traffic, which has been compelled to make a long detour.

Coalhill, heretofore an imperial park, will be a public park. Palace attendants who hitherto have been taught to reverse everything imperial as sacred, were greatly impressed and almost awestricken by the removal of the dynasty's symbols.

BARCAS ISN'T WILLING

Progressive Candidate Arouses Ire of Suffrage Leader.

Victor Barcas, Progressive candidate for Senator in the 17th Senate District, has run afoul of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch by declining to answer her questions.

"The trouble with Mr. Barcas is that he has a kink in his mind just like all reformers," said Mrs. Blatch yesterday. "They are so afraid of making a deal with anybody that they are positively ridiculous. Here we asked Mr. Barcas a straightforward, legitimate question—would he support the suffrage referendum—and he was so afraid to answer it that he hunted around and found an excuse which is rather amusing. This is his letter. He calls our attention to Article 3 of the Constitution, which requires legislative officers to swear that they have 'made no promise to influence the giving or withholding of any vote.'"

"Upon receipt of this letter," Mrs. Blatch said, "I sat down and referred Mr. Barcas back to Section 13 of the Constitution—it is not Section 3, by the way—and suggested that he might have put a somewhat strained interpretation upon it."

"There are four questions we have a perfect right to ask any candidate at this time, I told Mr. Barcas."

"First—Do you favor an honest, straightforward, direct primary law?"

"Second—Do you favor an adequate workman's compensation act?"

"Third—Do you favor passing the question of woman suffrage on to the voters for decision?"

"Fourth—if you do favor these questions, will you vote for legislation dealing adequately with them?"

MRS. EDMUNDS ARRAIGNED

Woman Who Shot Richmond County District Attorney Pleads Not Guilty.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Edmunds, who shot and seriously injured Albert C. Fach, District Attorney of Richmond County, in his private office in Stapleton several weeks ago, entered a formal plea of not guilty yesterday to the indictment for assault in the first degree returned against her a few days ago. Mr. Fach has recovered, although for days it was expected he would die from his wounds.

Mrs. Edmunds was represented by George M. Finney when arraigned before County Judge Tiernan at Richmond. Mr. Finney was appointed by the court ten days ago, Mrs. Edmunds being without counsel.

In making the plea counsel reserved the right to withdraw it, following the finding of a commission in lunacy to be appointed to determine the sanity of Mrs. Edmunds. The commission will sit for its first session next Wednesday. It will be maintained that Mrs. Edmunds's mind has given away under her long drawn out troubles with her former husband, Dr. John Edmunds, a dentist of Manhattan.

DEMAND RIGHT TO BOYCOTT

Anti-Injunction Agitators to Parade To-night.

Protesting against injunctions as at present issued by the courts, the Allied Trades of Greater New York will have a parade and mass-meeting to-night. The procession will start at Fifth avenue and 68th street, at 8 o'clock, and the line of march will be down Fifth avenue to 23rd street, east to Fourth avenue and thence to Cooper Union, where the mass meeting is to be held. It is said that there will be about twenty thousand working men and women in line.

At the meeting there will be resolutions introduced setting forth that "unscrupulous bosses, who have been holding wages down to starvation rates, have had to seek cover under judicial robes which have been too free to protect them."

Particular stress is laid upon the alleged actions of the American Anti-Boycott Association, which is accused of "practising law contrary to Section 290 of the Penal Laws of New York."

The meeting will endorse the recent action taken by the carpenters' union of Brooklyn.

GIRL CASHIER LOSES SUIT

Jury Directs She Must Return \$390 to Brooklyn Dentist.

Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 25.—In the Supreme Court here to-day Justice Tompkins directed the jury to bring in a verdict for \$390 in the case of Dr. E. E. Cady, a Brooklyn dentist, who was the plaintiff in an action against Jeannette Holmes.

The action was brought to recover moneys claimed to have been converted by the defendant while she was employed as cashier in the dental office of Dr. Cady.

The claim was for \$1,180.85, which amount, it was asserted, the girl had received and not deposited. The defendant showed that she had paid in bills, through her personal account, an amount equal to the difference between the amount claimed and the amount for which the verdict was rendered.

M'CORMICK TOOK IT BACK

Contribution Not Returned at His Request, Says Wilson.

ARRANGED WITH DODGE

Bryan's Version Contradicted—Democratic Nominee to Resume Stump Monday.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Princeton, N. J., Oct. 25.—Governor Wilson told something to-night about the return of the \$250 campaign contribution of Cyrus H. McCormick, of the Harvester Trust, which William J. Bryan referred to in a speech at Oxford, Mich., to-day. Mr. McCormick gave the money, it seems, before Governor Wilson was nominated at Baltimore, but it was not returned until the fact that the contribution had been made had been brought out by the Clapp investigating committee, when Chairman McCormack was on the stand. Thereupon Cleveland H. Dodge, who had collected the money, returned it to Mr. McCormick. Both Mr. Dodge and Mr. McCormick were classmates of Governor Wilson. The reason for rejecting the gift was, of course, that it would not be polite for the Democrats to retain a contribution from the head of a trust in trouble with the government.

Governor Wilson to-night confirmed Mr. Bryan's statement, reported from Oxford, Mich., that the \$250 fund had been returned, but he said, however, that Mr. Bryan must have been in part misquoted. "The money was returned," Governor Wilson said, "but not at my request. It was done upon the initiative of Mr. Dodge and Mr. McCormick themselves. It was characteristic of them. They have illustrated again what they illustrated so often while they were trustees of the university during my presidency there. They have always tried to act in such a way as to help me and yet leave me free."

Mr. Bryan was quoted as having said that Governor Wilson had directed the return of Mr. McCormick's money. Governor Wilson met Dr. John Grier Hibben, his successor as president of Princeton, for the first time in a long while to-night on the campus of the university. The Governor, with Mrs. Wilson, was about to enter McCosh Hall to hear Professor Emile Legouis, of the Sorbonne, discourse on "Wordsworth on Education" when Dr. Hibben, with the French professor by his side, happened along.

Seeing the Democratic candidate, Dr. Hibben walked over and shook his hand, afterward introducing Professor Legouis. Governor Wilson did not attend the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Hibben because of some friction, and the meeting to-night set the gossipers busy. Governor Wilson will get back into the campaign on Monday night, when he will speak at two mass meetings in Philadelphia. He will go to Trenton the next day, and in the evening will begin a speaking tour of New Jersey, which will end Thursday in time to allow him to get to New York in the evening to speak at a meeting in Madison Square Garden.

As already told in The Tribune, the outlook for a Republican Legislature is so bright that Governor Wilson's Democratic friends are greatly worried. It is in response to their pleadings that he stumped New Jersey that he is going to give up nearly three days to speaking here, in the hope of electing a Democratic Senate at least, so that should he be elected President his successor will be a member of the same political faith.

AMNESTY IN SANTO DOMINGO

Proclamation Issued in Hope of Ending Revolutionary Movement.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 25.—In the hope of ending the revolutionary movement now menacing the Dominican republic, President Victoriano has issued a proclamation declaring that he would retire from office on July 1, 1914, and extending amnesty to the revolutionists. News to this effect was received by the Department of State to-day. The proclamation fixes May 1914, as the date of the election of a new President.

The date on which President Victoriano promises to retire is the one on which the term of the late President Caceres would have expired. The opinion prevails here that the proposition will hardly be accepted by the revolutionary leaders, who have been insisting that Victoriano should retire because of alleged irregularities in his accession to office. Certain officials believe the proclamation will even aggravate the situation.

FAVORS TUBERCULOSIS DAY

Dix Asks Clergymen and Church to Take Part in Observance To-morrow.

Albany, Oct. 25.—Governor Dix has sent a letter to Homer Folks, secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association, endorsing the observance of a national tuberculosis day on Sunday, October 27, and expressing his gratification over the progress toward the realization of the aim of "no uncurable tuberculosis in New York State in 1915." In his letter Governor Dix says:

"I earnestly commend the observance of tuberculosis day to all clergymen and church communicants of the Empire State, and trust they will participate on this occasion, and continuously, in the organized effort to prevent tuberculosis. I am sure their support would stimulate a larger, wider and more effective interest on the part of the people generally. I hope the day will soon be at hand when every portion of the state will have necessary agencies for the cure, relief and prevention of tuberculosis."

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